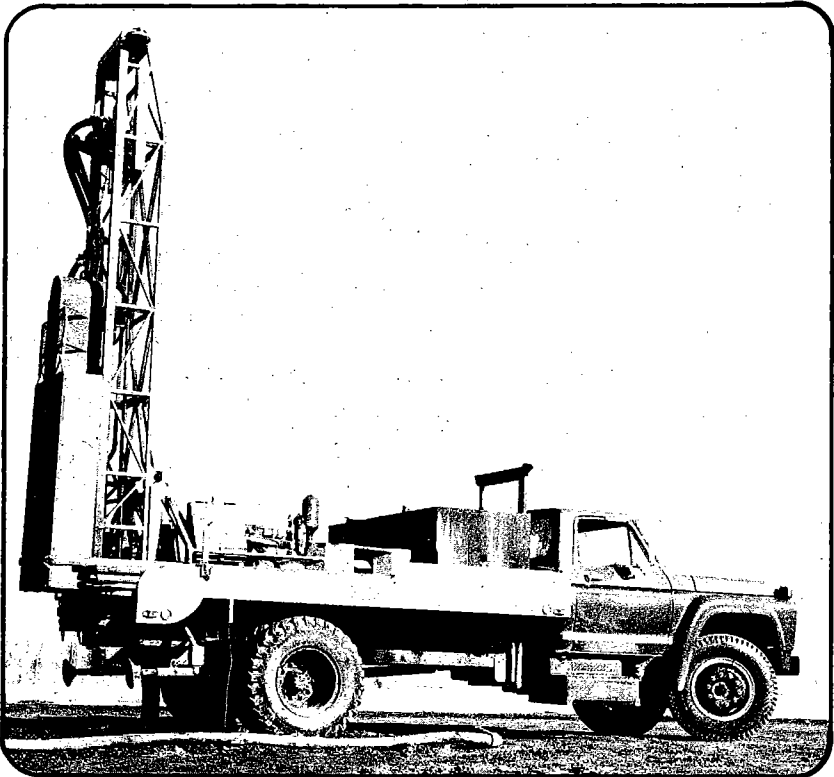


MINERALS REPORT 20

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA IN 1973

by J. M. West

February, 1976



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

SOUTH DAKOTA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
VERMILLION, SOUTH DAKOTA 57069

The Mineral Industry of South Dakota

This chapter has been prepared under a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the South Dakota State Geological Survey for collecting information on all minerals except fuels.

By J. M. West¹

South Dakota's record production of minerals in 1973 was valued at \$81.1 million, an increase of 24% over the previous record value in 1972. Gold contributed the greatest share of the increase and comprised 43% of the total value. An approximate 23% increase in the value of cement production was also important. Metals accounted for 43.3% and nonmetals for 55.5% of the total mineral output value in 1973. Petroleum accounted for only 1.2% of the total.

The State was back in first place among U.S. gold-producing States after falling to second behind Nevada in 1972. The Homestake gold mine produced 357,575 ounces of gold valued at \$34.97 million. Legislation was considered to reimpose the State ore tax that was repealed in 1970 and that primarily affected the Homestake Mining Co. However, the Legislature's Interim Tax Committee, after hearing testimony in September, recommended that no action be taken by the next legislature to reinstate the tax.

The Lead-Deadwood Sanitary District Board requested an extension of the completion date for a sanitary sewer project in the Centennial Valley, where Homestake wastes and tailings were to go for disposal. The original schedule called for State and Environmental Protection Agency approval by December 1, 1973, the let-

ting of bids by December 1, 1974, and project completion by November 1, 1975. Opponents of the project contended that cyanide and other toxic materials in the tailings would leak into ground water aquifers and make the water unfit for human use. Meanwhile, the Sanitary District and the Homestake Mining Co. attempted to establish an impermeable foundation for the project's dam after discovering gypsum on the floor of the area.

The State legislature passed an amendment to the Surface Mining Land Reclamation Act of 1971 releasing the pegmatite miner, who mines less than 1,000 tons of material per year, from payments for permits and bonds. It still remained necessary to obtain a permit and file a reclamation plan. Only if the production from one property exceeded 1,000 tons per year, however, did the miner have to post bonds for reclamation.

On August 7 the Earth Resources Observations Systems (EROS) Data Center was dedicated northeast of Sioux Falls. The facility was established to collect and process data on a wide variety of earth features including detectable mineral resources.

¹ Physical scientist, Division of Nonferrous Metals—Mineral Supply.

Table 1.—Mineral production in South Dakota¹

Mineral	1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value (thousands)	Quantity	Value (thousands)
Beryllium concentrates	short tons	W	W	W
Clays ²	thousand short tons	185	\$156	201
Feldspar	short tons	r 25,000	r 400	W
Gem stones		NA	42	NA
Gold (recoverable content of ores, etc.)				42
Gypsum	troy ounces	407,430	23,875	357,575
Lime	thousand short tons	24	43	W
Mica (scrap)	do	W	W	63
Petroleum (crude)	thousand 42-gallon barrels	W	W	1,206
Sand and gravel	thousand short tons	219	574	275
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	thousand short tons	12,748	14,793	13,963
Stone	thousand troy ounces	100	168	72
Value of items that cannot be disclosed:	thousand short tons	2,665	10,864	2,745
Cement, clays (bentonite), uranium (1972), vanadium (1972), and values indicated by symbol W		XX	14,535	XX
Total		XX	r 65,450	XX
Total 1967 constant dollars		XX	54,003	XX

¹ Preliminary. ² Revised. NA Not available. W Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed." XX Not applicable.

¹ Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

² Excludes bentonite; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Table 2.—Value of mineral production in South Dakota, by county¹
(Thousands)

County	1972	1973	Minerals produced in 1973 in order of value
Aurora	\$39	\$42	Sand and gravel.
Beadle	106	W	Do.
Bon Homme	29	45	Do.
Brookings	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone.
Brown	W	420	Sand and gravel.
Brule	W	28	Do.
Buffalo	W	W	Do.
Butte	W	W	Clays, sand and gravel.
Campbell	W	151	Sand and gravel.
Charles Mix	9	69	Do.
Clark	W	14	Do.
Clay	14	17	Do.
Codington	W	W	Do.
Corson	W	16	Do.
Custer	r 395	W	Feldspar, petroleum.
Davison	W	19	Sand and gravel.
Day	W	W	Do.
Deuel	13	30	Do.
Dewey	W	45	Do.
Douglas	115	143	Do.
Edmunds	W	W	Do.
Fall River	W	W	Sand and gravel, stone.
Faulk	23	45	Sand and gravel.
Grant	W	7,608	Stone, sand and gravel.
Gregory	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Haakon	W	W	Do.
Hamlin	70	41	Sand and gravel.
Hand	74	W	Do.
Hanson	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Harding	W	1,020	Petroleum, sand and gravel.
Hughes	W	17	Sand and gravel.
Hutchinson	W	151	Do.
Hyde	W	W	Do.
Jerauld	38	13	Do.
Kingsbury	16	11	Do.
Lake	W	W	Do.
Lawrence	24,566	35,300	Gold, silver, sand and gravel, stone.
Lincoln	55	W	Sand and gravel.
Lyman	78	W	Do.
McCook	W	W	Sand and gravel.
McPherson	W	W	Do.

Table 2.—Value of mineral production in South Dakota, by county¹—Continued
(Thousands)

County	1972	1973	Minerals produced in 1973 in order of value
Marshall	W	\$156	Sand and gravel.
Meade	W	W	Sand and gravel, gypsum.
Miner	W	26	Sand and gravel.
Minnehaha	W	W	Stone, sand and gravel.
Moody	W	W	Sand and gravel.
Pennington	r \$14,872	17,026	Cement, stone, lime, sand and gravel, clays, feldspar.
Perkins	87	102	Sand and gravel.
Potter	36	60	Do.
Roberts	W	W	Do.
Sanborn	41	77	Do.
Shannon	W	11	Do.
Spink	27	132	Do.
Sully	W	31	Do.
Tripp	39	83	Stone, sand and gravel.
Turner	W	138	Sand and gravel.
Union	21	63	Do.
Walworth	W	4	Do.
Washabaugh	W	W	Do.
Yankton	179	237	Do.
Ziebach	W	25	Do.
Undistributed ²	r 24,509	17,723	
Total ³	r 65,450	81,139	

¹ Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data; included with "Undistributed."

² The following counties are not listed because no production was reported: Bennett, Jackson, Jones, Mellette, Stanley, and Todd.

³ Includes gem stones, some sand and gravel that cannot be assigned to specific counties and values indicated by symbol W.

³ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

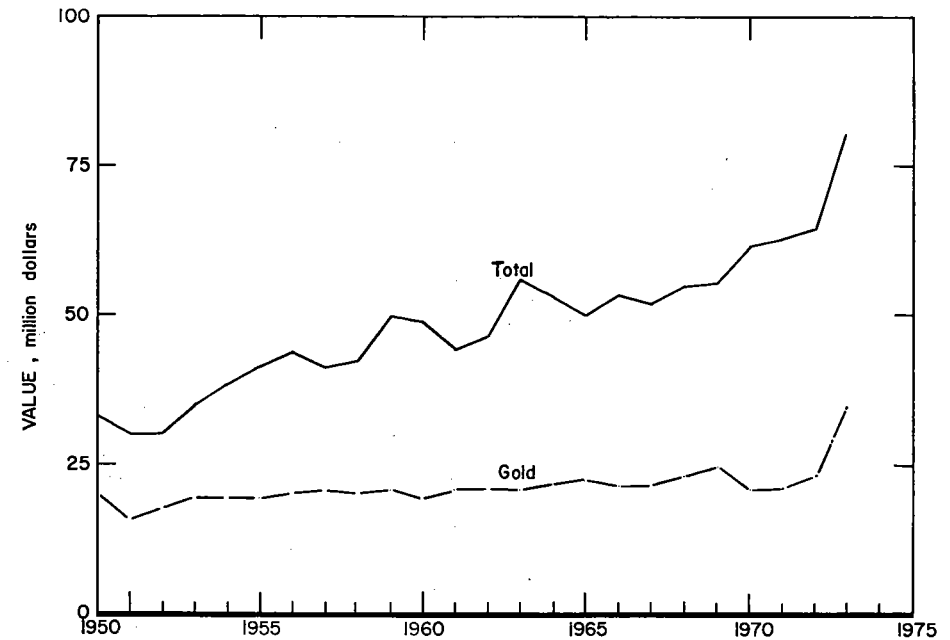


Figure 1.—Value of mine production of gold, and total value of mineral production in South Dakota.

Table 3.—Indicators of South Dakota business activity

	1972	1973 P	Change, percent
Employment and labor force, annual average:			
Total labor force ————— thousands --	287.6	297.9	+ 3.6
Employment ————— do -----	276.9	288.0	+ 4.0
Unemployment ————— do -----	10.7	9.9	- 7.5
Nonagricultural employment:			
Mining ————— do -----	2.2	2.4	+ 9.1
Construction ————— do -----	9.0	10.4	+ 15.6
Manufacturing ————— do -----	18.5	19.7	+ 6.5
Government ————— do -----	59.3	59.1	- .3
Other nonagricultural employment — do -----	106.5	113.6	+ 6.7
Personal income:			
Total ————— millions --	\$2,512	\$2,943	+ 17.2
Per capita ————— do -----	\$3,699	\$4,296	+ 16.1
Construction activity:			
Highway construction contracts awarded thousands --	\$47.5	\$46.3	- 2.5
Cement shipments to and within South Dakota thousand short tons --	326	335	+ 2.8
Number of authorized residential units —————	3,723	3,687	- 1.1
Value of nonresidential construction ————— millions --	\$85.0	\$85.8	+ 2.3
Mineral production value ————— thousands --	\$65,450	\$81,139	+ 24.0

^c Estimate. ^P Preliminary.

Source: Survey of Current Business; Employment and Earnings; Construction Review; Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment; Roads and Streets; and U.S. Bureau of Mines.

In late September, the Governor formed the State Energy Policy Council to advise him on energy supply and distribution. Other functions of the Council were to recommend to Government officials and publicize methods of averting fuel crises.

The experimental coal gasification plant at Rapid City continued under test and was able to produce a satisfactory crude gas product after several trials. Steps were planned to upgrade the product into pipeline gas by extracting sulfur and carbon dioxide.

REVIEW BY MINERAL COMMODITIES

NONMETALS

Cement.—South Dakota's State-owned cement plant produced 3,109,333 barrels (about 584,000 short tons) of cement in 1973, an increase of nearly 17% from output in 1972.² Because of expanding markets in the region served by the plant, a \$20 million expansion was planned to raise capacity to 6 million barrels (1.13 million tons) by June 1976. New storage terminals were planned at Fargo, N.D., and Denver, Colo., to service the expected larger marketing area. Also, a plan was to be implemented to replace natural gas with low-sulfur Wyoming coal for fuel. Conversion was expected to cost \$1.5 million.

Clays.—Bentonite production accounted for about half the quantity and the bulk of the value of clays produced in South Dakota in 1973. Part of the bentonite was shipped east for use in taconite pelletizing.

Other types of clay were used for cement, lightweight aggregate, and brickmaking. The only bentonite processing plant was that of the American Colloid Co. Bricks were manufactured at Belle Fourche and shipped to a number of States.

Feldspar.—Production of feldspar was higher than that in 1972. Most of the product was ground by Pacer Corp., owner of a mill at Custer. Shipments of the milled material went to many States.

Gypsum.—The South Dakota Cement Commission operated a small surface mine in Meade County and produced gypsum for use in cement manufacture.

Lime.—Pete Lien & Sons produced lime in Pennington County for use in soil stabilization, water purification, sewage treatment, and various chemical applications. The lime was used in South Dakota, Colo-

² Rapid City Journal. \$20 Million State Cement Plant Expansion Approved. No. 29260, Feb. 1974, p. 8.

rado, and other States. Output rose 11% for a new record. Consumption in South Dakota totaled 34,950 short tons.

Sand and Gravel.—About 57 counties produced sand and gravel. Total produc-

tion was 14.0 million tons, 55% of which was produced for Government agencies. A total of 173 mines operated in 1973 compared with 167 in 1972. Output consisted of 12% sand and 88% gravel.

Table 4.—South Dakota: Sand and gravel sold or used by producers, by county (Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

County	1972			1973		
	Number of mines	Quantity	Value	Number of mines	Quantity	Value
Aurora	1	60	39	1	64	42
Beadle	3	W	106	3	W	W
Bon Homme	1	W	29	1	68	45
Brookings	8	521	571	9	268	324
Brown	3	139	W	9	532	420
Brule	1	W	W	1	37	23
Butte	2	W	W	4	31	29
Campbell	3	W	W	3	104	151
Charles Mix	3	W	9	5	159	69
Clark	1	W	W	1	20	14
Clay	2	W	14	2	W	17
Codington	7	485	W	6	W	W
Corson	4	W	W	1	52	16
Davison	2	W	W	3	34	19
Deuel	1	27	13	1	51	30
Dewey	2	W	W	1	45	45
Douglas	3	100	115	3	172	143
Fall River	4	254	220	2	W	W
Faulk	1	23	23	1	45	45
Grant	2	W	W	2	145	134
Hamlin	3	91	70	3	W	41
Hand	5	136	74	5	W	W
Hanson	1	W	W	1	191	197
Harding	2	W	W	1	68	50
Hughes	2	W	W	1	107	17
Hutchinson	3	W	W	7	157	151
Jerauld	1	52	38	1	60	13
Kingsbury	3	W	16	2	38	11
Lawrence	6	486	496	4	84	118
Lincoln	3	75	55	2	W	W
Lyman	2	105	78	—	—	—
Marshall	5	W	W	5	158	156
Miner	—	—	—	1	54	26
Minnehaha	14	912	912	10	907	899
Moody	4	153	W	4	124	W
Pennington	8	823	1,114	6	879	1,064
Perkins	5	104	87	4	78	102
Potter	1	W	36	1	60	60
Sanborn	1	W	41	3	132	77
Shannon	1	W	W	1	29	11
Spink	1	73	27	3	163	132
Sully	3	W	W	1	35	31
Tripp	—	—	—	1	39	39
Turner	2	W	W	3	117	138
Union	1	30	21	1	84	63
Walworth	—	—	—	1	2	4
Yankton	3	162	179	5	244	237
Ziebach	1	W	W	1	42	25
Undistributed ¹	r 32	7,938	10,411	36	8,279	11,352
Total ²	167	12,748	14,793	173	13,963	16,587

¹ Revised. W Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data; included with "Undistributed."

² Includes Buffalo, Custer (1972), Day, Edmunds (1973), Gregory, Haakon (1972), Hyde, Lake, McCook, McPherson, Meade, Roberts, and Washabaugh Counties, and some sand and gravel that cannot be assigned to specific counties.

³ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 5.—South Dakota: Sand and gravel sold or used by producers, by class of operation and use
(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

Class of operation and use	1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Commercial operations:				
Sand:				
Building	604	765	878	1,182
Fill	96	45	302	295
Paving	382	399	266	351
Other uses ¹	21	28	20	27
Total ²	1,104	1,238	1,467	1,855
Gravel:				
Building	340	506	475	773
Fill	195	112	311	220
Paving	3,760	3,994	3,590	3,963
Miscellaneous	334	399	18	19
Other uses ³	39	175	400	470
Total ²	4,668	5,186	4,795	5,445
Government and-contractor operations:				
Sand:				
Fill	—	—	1	1
Paving	104	124	275	315
Other uses	35	25	—	—
Total ²	139	148	276	316
Gravel:				
Building	26	18	288	207
Fill	18	5	112	56
Paving	6,675	8,080	6,773	8,543
Other uses	118	118	254	166
Total ²	6,837	8,221	7,426	8,971
Total sand and gravel ²	12,748	14,793	13,963	16,587

¹ Includes railroad ballast and "Other uses."

² Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

³ Includes railroad ballast (1972).

Stone.—Stone production was 3% higher in quantity and 7% higher in value than that in 1972. Increased prices for dimension stone, chiefly granite from the Milbank area mines in Grant County, north-eastern South Dakota, were mainly responsible for rising values. Dimension stone also included some quartzite in 1973.

Crushed and broken stone comprised 98% of the total stone quantity but accounted for only 36% of the value. Of 2.7 million tons of crushed and broken stone mined, 38% went into concrete aggregate, and the balance went into roadstone, railroad ballast, and a variety of miscellaneous uses.

Table 6.—South Dakota: Stone sold or used by producers, by kind
(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars)

Kind of stone	1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Dimension stone total ¹	37	7,017	40	7,474
Crushed and broken:				
Limestone	1,685	1,945	1,661	1,843
Other stone ²	944	1,905	1,043	2,290
Total ³	2,665	10,864	2,745	11,607

¹ Data include granite, quartz (1972), and quartzite (1973).

² Data include quartz (1972), and quartzite.

³ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

Table 7.—South Dakota: Stone sold or used by producers, by use
(Thousand short tons and thousand dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Use	1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Dimension stone:				
Rough construction and architectural work	W	W	W	W
Dressed architectural	1 239	W	281	W
Rough monumental	do	do	do	do
Dressed monumental	178	4,290	128	W
Total (thousand short tons)	37	7,017	40	7,474
Crushed and broken stone:				
Bituminous aggregate	339	584	236	472
Concrete aggregate	781	1,360	1,027	2,015
Macadam aggregate	1	1	1	1
Surface treatment aggregate	51	75	107	149
Cement manufacture	600	391	(²)	(²)
Riprap and jetty stone	58	108	33	63
Other uses ²	799	1,329	1,299	1,433
Total ³	2,628	3,847	2,704	4,133
Grand total ³	2,665	10,864	2,745	11,607

W Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data; included in "Dimension stone total."

¹ Data includes a minor amount of stone used in structural and sanitary purposes, (1972).

² Includes stone used for agricultural lime, lime manufacture, other filler, dense graded roadbase stone, railroad ballast, uses not specified, terrazzo, (1972). 1973 data also include stone used in unspecified construction aggregate and roadstone, and cement manufacture.

³ Data may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding.

METALS

Gold and Silver.—At Lead, S.D., the Homestake Mining Co. produced 357,575 ounces of gold and 71,939 ounces of silver from 1.57 million tons of ore milled. Outputs were down 12% for gold and 28% for silver from the 1972 amounts. Total values, however, rose 46% and 10% for gold and silver, respectively. The average grade recovered was 0.227 ounce per ton in gold content compared with 0.278 ounce per ton in 1972, an 18% drop in grade. The percentage of gold recovered from the ore compared with the content

determined by sampling rose to nearly 95% by yearend as a result of utilizing a new charcoal-in-pulp process for gold/cyanide extraction. The new unit began functioning in March 1973 and replaced a 65-year-old slime treatment plant at Deadwood. A shortage of skilled miners continued to limit production from the Homestake mine. Effective April 1, the work week for miners was shortened to 40 hours as a result of stipulations in a labor contract signed in August 1972. Company efforts to increase the work week were rejected later in the year.

Table 8.—South Dakota: Mine production (recoverable) of gold and silver

	1971	1972	1973
Mines producing: Lode	1	1	1
Material sold or treated: Gold ore	1,800	1,467	1,574
Production (recoverable):			
Quantity:			
Gold	513,427	407,430	357,575
Silver	106,785	99,992	71,939
Value:			
Gold	\$21,179	\$23,875	\$34,974
Silver	165	168	184
Total	21,344	24,043	35,158

Table 9.—South Dakota: Homestake mine ore milled and receipts for gold produced

Year	Ore milled (thousand short tons)	Receipts for gold products	
		Total (thousands)	Per ton
1969	1,935	\$24,570	\$12.70
1970	1,954	21,059	10.78
1971	1,800	21,179	11.77
1972	1,467	23,875	16.27
1973	1,574	34,974	22.22

Source: Homestake Mining Co. Annual Reports.

A contract was let late in 1973 to sink the No. 7 winze and deepen the No. 8 shaft from the 7200 level to the 8000 level. A major crosscut was driven on the 5300 level into new ground, and several stopes were prepared for extraction by blasthole methods, which dilute the ore but provide greater manshift tonnages. Ore reserves were estimated to total 9.05 million tons averaging 0.249 ounce of gold per ton at the end of 1973.

Uranium and Vanadium.—Susquehanna Western, Inc., curtailed uranium ore production at Edgemont owing to unsatisfactory uranium oxide prices. The firm maintained a small crew doing underground exploration. Mines Development Co. recovered vanadium from old tailings received from out-of-State, and the leach liquors from this operation then were sent through a recovery circuit for uranium. A small amount of yellow cake was recovered by this method during the year.

During 1973, Mobil Oil Co. was reportedly conducting extensive exploration activities for uranium in western Harding County and across the border in Carter County, Mont. Drilling depths indicated any ore bodies found would be developed and mined by underground methods.

MINERAL FUELS

Coal (Lignite).—Prospecting permits were issued by the State School and Public Lands Department for coal on lands located near Camp Cook in Harding County. Private lands were also leased for coal exploration in the same county. Approximately 21,000 acres of State lands were covered by permits at the end of 1973, including 14,700 acres in Harding County, 5,480 acres in Fall River County, and 837 acres in Custer County. Some of the lease areas were reportedly being ex-

plored for uranium in addition to coal. The State Environmental Protection Department required bonding and submission of a plan of operations and land reclamation before any coal mining could begin.

The pilot coal gasification plant, built by Consolidation Coal Co. and operated by Stearns Roger Corp. on the outskirts of Rapid City, successfully produced gas during 1973 in test runs, and subcontracts were awarded for construction of a \$1.7 million methanation unit to improve the product to pipeline-quality gas. The additional work was scheduled for completion in mid-1974.

Petroleum.—Crude oil production increased 26% in quantity and 72% in value in 1973. The State had 26 producing oil wells, most of them in the Buffalo field, northwest of Buffalo in Harding County. About 65% of total production was from the Buffalo field. One well, the Depco 42-27, in Yellow Hair field, supplied about 30% of total State production. Three wells in the Barker Dome field and one in the South Medicine Pole field produced the balance of the crude. Natural gas, used for repressuring, was produced at about 10 wells.

Exploration footage declined 37%, and of 21 holes drilled outside of proved fields, 4 were successful in finding oil. One hole in a proven field was also successful. Completion of a well by Depco, Inc., the 1-Ferkingstad well, resulted in the establishment of a new field named the State Line. The field embraced 12 sections, 3 of which were located in the eastern part of T 23 N, R 4 E, and 9, in the western part of T 23 N, R 5 E. About 4 miles south of the southern boundary of the new field, Hanover Planning Co., Inc., and Kenneth L. Luff completed a discovery well on the Travers Ranch. A permit was

issued to drill an oil test in the southern part of the State, 3 miles southeast of Provo.

An oil and gas lease sale on State lands in August resulted in leasing of 33,000 acres in six western counties. The highest price was \$6.37 per acre for 80 acres in Harding County.

Table 10.—South Dakota: Oil and gas well drilling completions, by county

County	Proved field wells ¹			Exploratory wells			Total	
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Oil	Gas	Dry	Wells	Footage
Butte	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	5,044
Fall River	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	5,120
Haakon	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2,533
Harding	1	---	---	4	---	8	13	81,918
Hughes	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2,416
Lyman	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1,821
Shannon	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	800
Tripp	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2,247
Total	1	---	---	4	---	17	22	102,099

¹ Development wells as defined by American Petroleum Institute.

Source: American Petroleum Institute.

Table 11.—Principal producers

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
Cement: South Dakota Cement Commission.	Drawer 351 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	Wet-process, 3-rotary-kiln plant.	Pennington.
Clays: American Colloid Co	5100 Suffed Ct. Skokie, Ill. 60076	Open pit mine and plant.	Butte.
Light Aggregates, Inc	Box 1922 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	do	Pennington.
South Dakota Cement Commission	Drawer 351 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	Open pit mine	Do.
Feldspar: Paecer Corp	Box 311 Custer, S. Dak. 57730	Open pit mines and dry-grinding plant.	Custer.
Gold: Homestake Mining Co	Lead, S. Dak. 57754	Underground mine, cyanidation mill, and refinery.	Lawrence.
Gypsum: South Dakota Cement Commission.	Drawer 351 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	Open pit mine	Meade.
Lime: Pete Lien & Sons	Box 3124, P.O. Annex Rapid City, S. Dak. 57703	1-rotary-kiln, 1-vertical-kiln, continuous-hydrator plant.	Pennington.
Petroleum: The Ozark Corp	Box 2491 Casper, Wyo. 82601	Crude oil wells	Custer (Barker Dome field).
Pennzoil United, Inc	900 Southwest Tower Houston, Tex. 77002	do	Harding (Buffalo field).
Phillips Petroleum Co	Frank Phillips Bldg. Bartlesville, Okla. 74003	do	Do.
Sand and gravel (commercial): Birdsall Sand and Gravel Co., Inc	Box 767 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	Pit and plant	Fall River and Pennington.
Concrete Materials Inc	3000 W. Madison St. Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57104	Pits	Minnehaha and Roberts.
H. W. Faber & Sons Construction Highway Construction Co	Sheldon, Iowa 51201 Box 511 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	do	Various.
Mannerud Inc	612 13th Avenue Brookings, S. Dak. 57006	2 plants	Pennington.
N & M Construction Inc	Box 337 Sturgis, S. Dak. 57785	1 plant	Brookings.
Reynolds Construction Co	Box 689 Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57101	Pit	Meade.
Wellborg Brothers Inc	Dell Rapids, S. Dak. 57022	2 pits and mill	Minnehaha.
Silver: Homestake Mining Co	Lead, S. Dak. 57754	See Gold	Hamlin and Hand. Lawrence.

Table 11.—Principal producers—Continued

Commodity and company	Address	Type of activity	County
Stone:			
Cold Spring Granite Co -----	Cold Spring, Minn. 56320.	2 quarries -----	Grant.
Concrete Materials Co -----	3000 West Madison Street Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57104	Quarry and plant	Minnehaha.
Dakota Granite Co -----	Box 269 Milbank, S. Dak. 57252	2 quarries -----	Grant.
Hills Materials Co -----	Box 1392 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	Quarry and plant	Pennington.
Lee Construction Co -----	Box 348 Spearfish, S. Dak. 57783	Quarry -----	Lawrence.
L. G. Everist, Inc -----	302 Paulton Bldg. Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57102	Quarry and plant	Minnehaha.
Pete Lien & Sons -----	Box 3124, P. O. Annex Rapid City, S. Dak. 57703	do -----	Pennington.
South Dakota Cement Commission	Drawer 351 Rapid City, S. Dak. 57701	do -----	Do.
Spencer Quarries, Inc -----	Spencer, S. Dak. 57374	Quarry -----	Hanson.
Woidneck Construction Co -----	710 Wilson St. Winner, S. Dak. 57580	do -----	Tripp.

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